

REGULATION 1.02 Definitions

Louisville Metro Air Pollution Control District Jefferson County, Kentucky

Pursuant To: KRS Chapter 77 Air Pollution Control

Relates To: KRS Chapter 77 Air Pollution Control

Necessity and Function: KRS 77.180 authorizes the Air Pollution Control Board to adopt and enforce all orders, rules, and regulations necessary or proper to accomplish the purposes of KRS Chapter 77. This regulation contains definitions used throughout District regulations.

SECTION 1 Definitions

The following terms shall have the meaning given to them in this regulation except as otherwise specified in the District's regulations. All terms not defined in these regulations shall have the meaning given to them in KRS 77.005, the Clean Air Act, or by commonly accepted usage.

- 1.1 "Act" means the Clean Air Act, 42 USC 7401 *et seq.*
- 1.2 "Acute noncancer effect" means a biochemical change, functional impairment, or pathological lesion that is produced within a short period of time following an exposure and that affects the performance of the whole organism, or reduces the organism's ability to respond to additional environmental challenges.
- 1.3 "Administrative permit revision" means a revision to a permit that:
 - 1.3.1 Corrects typographical errors;
 - 1.3.2 Changes the name, address, or phone number of a person identified in the permit;
 - 1.3.3 Increases the frequency of monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting by the permittee;or
- 1.3.4 Changes the ownership or operational control of a source.
- 1.4 "Affected facility" means a process or process equipment to which a regulation is applicable.
- 1.5 "Air contaminant or "air pollutant" means smoke, charred paper, dust, soot, grime, carbon, noxious acids, fumes, gases, odors, or particulate matter, or any combination of these, that is emitted into or otherwise enters the outside air. These terms also include any precursors to the formation of an air contaminant or air pollutant.
- 1.6 "Air pollution control equipment" means equipment that may be required by law or regulation for the control of air pollution but is not vital to production of the normal product of the process or process equipment or to its normal operation.
- 1.7 "Alternative method" means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant that is not a reference method or an equivalent method but that has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the District to produce, in specific cases, results adequate for determining compliance.
- 1.8 "Ambient air" means that portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the general public has access. For the purpose of determining the concentration of an air contaminant that is or may be emitted by a stationary source, ambient air also includes the atmosphere, external to buildings, that is beyond the property line of that stationary source, regardless of whether the general public has access.
- 1.9 "Ambient air quality standard" means a numerical expression of the level of an air contaminant required to be achieved and maintained through the application of

appropriate preventive or control measures. An “ambient air quality standard” consists of two parts:

- 1.9.1 A specified concentration for a particular air contaminant and
- 1.9.2 A time-averaging interval over which that concentration is measured.
- 1.10 "Annual mean" means an average determined on the basis of any consecutive 12-month interval.
- 1.11 "Asbestos" means the asbestiform varieties of serpentinite (chrysotile), riebeckite (crocidolite), cummingtonite-grunerite, amosite, anthophyllite, and actinolite-tremolite.
- 1.12 "Asbestos mill" means any process or process equipment engaged in converting, or in any intermediate step in converting, asbestos ore into commercial asbestos. Outside storage of asbestos materials is not considered a part of the asbestos mill.
- 1.13 "Asbestos material" means asbestos or any material containing asbestos.
- 1.14 "Asbestos tailings" means any solid waste that contains asbestos and is a product of asbestos mining or milling operations.
- 1.15 "Best available control technology" (BACT) means an emission limitation, including a visible emission standard, based on the maximum degree of reduction for each pollutant subject to regulation that would be emitted from any proposed new or modified process or process equipment that the District, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, determines is achievable for that new or modified process or process equipment through the application of production processes or available methods, systems, and techniques, including fuel cleaning or treatment, innovative fuel combustion techniques, and pollution prevention approaches, for elimination, reduction, or control of that pollutant. In no event shall the application of BACT result in emissions of any pollutant that would exceed the emissions allowed by any applicable standard under Part 5, 6, or 7 of District regulations. If the District determines that technological or economic limitations on the application of measurement methodology to a particular process or process equipment would make the imposition of an emissions standard infeasible, a design, equipment, work practice, or operational standard, or combination of those approaches, may be prescribed instead.
- 1.16 "Board" means the Louisville Metro Air Pollution Control Board as provided for in KRS Chapter 77.
- 1.17 “Bypass” means the intentional diversion of air contaminants from air pollution control equipment or process equipment that normally reduces the emission of the air contaminants.
- 1.18 "Cabinet" means the Energy and Environment Cabinet of the Commonwealth of Kentucky as provided for in KRS Chapter 224.
- 1.19 "Commence" means that an owner or operator has obtained all necessary preconstruction approvals or permits and has either:
 - 1.19.1 Begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of actual on-site construction or modification, to be completed within a reasonable time, or
 - 1.19.2 Entered into a binding agreement or a contractual obligation, that cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a continuous program of actual on-site construction or modification, to be completed within a reasonable time.
- 1.20 "Commercial asbestos" means any asbestos that is extracted from asbestos ore.

- 1.21 "Compliance plan and schedule" means a list of remedial measures including an enforceable sequence and timing of actions or operations leading to compliance with a limitation or standard by a specific date.
- 1.22 "Construction" means fabrication, erection, or installation of an affected facility or any portion of an affected facility.
- 1.23 "Demolition" means the wrecking or taking out of any load-supporting structural member of a structure together with any related handling operations.
- 1.24 "District" means the Louisville Metro Air Pollution Control District as provided for in KRS Chapter 77.
- 1.25 "Division" means the Division for Air Quality (DAQ) of the Energy and Environment Cabinet of the Commonwealth of Kentucky as provided for in KRS Chapter 224.
- 1.26 "Emission standard" means a requirement that is contained in a federal, state, or local law or regulation, District permit, or Board Order, or is otherwise legally enforceable that limits the quantity, rate, concentration, or opacity of the emission of an air contaminant on a continuous basis, including any requirement related to the operation or maintenance of a process or process equipment to assure continuous emission reduction, and any design, equipment, work practice, or operational standard.
- 1.27 "Emissions unit" or "facility" means a part or activity of a stationary source that emits or has the potential to emit a regulated air pollutant, any pollutant listed under the Act Section 112(b), or GHGs subject to regulation. This term is not meant to alter or affect the definition of the term "unit" as used in the Acid Rain program.
- 1.28 "Equivalent method" means a method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant that has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the EPA to have a consistent and quantitatively-known relationship to the reference method under specified conditions.
- 1.29 "Excess emissions" means emissions that exceed an applicable emission standard.
- 1.30 "Existing affected facility," except as otherwise specified under applicable regulations, means any affected facility that is in existence or has commenced construction before the effective date of the applicable emission standard and that has not been subsequently modified or reconstructed.
- 1.31 "Federally Enforceable District Origin Operating Permit" (FEDOOP) means a non-Title V operating permit issued by the District that contains a federally enforceable permit condition, limit, or provision.
- 1.32 "Fixed capital cost" means the capital needed to provide all of the depreciable components.
- 1.33 "Fuel" means natural gas, petroleum, coal, wood, and any other form of solid, liquid, or gaseous matter consumed for the purpose of creating useful heat.
- 1.34 "Fugitive emissions" means those emissions that could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening.
- 1.35 "Hazardous air pollutant" (HAP) means any air pollutant listed in Regulation 5.14 *Hazardous Air Pollutants and Source Categories* pursuant to the Act section 112(b), 42 USC 7412(b).
- 1.36 "Incineration" means the process of igniting and burning solid, semi-solid, liquid, or gaseous combustible or partially combustible wastes.
- 1.37 "Incinerator" means any furnace used in the process of burning waste for the purpose of reducing the volume of waste by removing combustible matter.
- 1.38 "Insignificant activity" means the following:

- 1.38.1 An affected facility that is not subject to a federally enforceable requirement, other than generally applicable requirements, does not involve the incineration of medical waste, and meets one of the following provisions:
 - 1.38.1.1 The affected facility is listed in Appendix A of Regulation 1.02 and the uncontrolled potential emissions of the affected facility do not exceed either 5 tons per year of a regulated air pollutant or 1,000 pounds per year of a hazardous air pollutant,
 - 1.38.1.2 The affected facility is determined to be insignificant on a case-by-case basis. For a case-by-case approval, all of the following provisions are met:
 - 1.38.1.2.1 The potential emissions of the affected facility do not exceed either 5 tons per year of a regulated air pollutant or 1000 pounds per year of a hazardous air pollutant,
 - 1.38.1.2.2 The potential emissions of the affected facility are in conformance with the general prohibition of air pollution of Regulation 1.09, and
 - 1.38.1.2.3 Specific approval of the affected facility as an insignificant activity was made pursuant to approval of a Title V permit issuance, renewal, or revision that had undergone the full public participation process, including the notice, comment, and EPA objection provisions, in Regulation 2.07, or
 - 1.38.1.3 The affected facility is listed as an insignificant activity in the District's federally approved Title V permit program,
 - 1.38.1.4 Other types of activities approved by the District for a specific stationary source on a case-by-case basis may be viewed on the District's List of Title V Operating Permits on its website.
- 1.38.2 For the purpose of this definition, potential emissions mean the emissions before air pollution control devices. An R&D facility that has the same SIC as the manufacturing facility or is considered a support facility at the manufacturing facility shall be considered a part of the stationary source, but may be treated as an insignificant activity if the R&D facility meets the qualifications of this definition. The emissions from insignificant activities shall be accounted for in determining major source status, and
- 1.38.3 For the purpose of an initial permit pursuant to this regulation, an affected facility that had been identified as an insignificant activity in a permit application that was, before December 20, 2000, determined by the District to be complete pursuant to section 3.2, and the District had determined that the potential emissions of the affected facility do not exceed either 5 tons per year of a regulated air pollutant or 1,000 pounds per year of a hazardous air pollutant, shall be treated as an insignificant activity. However, the District may require the applicant to submit additional information to demonstrate compliance with these requirements. The determination by the District that the potential emissions of an affected facility do not exceed these levels shall be subject to EPA review and approval.
- 1.39 "Lowest achievable emission rate" (LAER) means, for any affected facility, that rate of emissions based on the more stringent of the following:
 - 1.39.1 The most stringent emission limitation that is contained in the implementation plan of any State for that class or category of affected facility, unless the owner or operator of the proposed affected facility demonstrates that this limitation is not achievable, or

- 1.39.2 The most stringent emission limitation that is achieved in practice by that class or category of affected facility taking into consideration the pollutant that must be controlled. In no event shall the application of LAER permit a proposed affected facility to emit any pollutant in excess of the amount allowable under an applicable new source standard in Part 5, 6, or 7 of District regulations or 40 CFR Part 60, 61, or 63.
- 1.40 "Major source", except as specified in another regulation for use in that regulation, means any stationary source, which emits, or has the potential to emit, 100 tons per year or more of any air pollutant subject to regulation under the Act, 10 tons or more of an individual HAP, or 25 tons per year or more of a combination of HAPs.
- 1.41 "Malfunction" means the sudden, unforeseen, and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment or of a process to operate in a normal or usual manner that causes, or is likely to cause, emissions that exceed an applicable emission standard, but not including a failure that is caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, careless operation, or any other preventable upset condition or equipment breakdown.
- 1.42 "Maximum achievable control technology" (MACT) means the maximum achievable control technology defined in the Act section 112 (d), 42 USC 7412(d).
- 1.43 "Minor permit revision" means a revision to a permit that:
- 1.43.1 Does not violate an applicable requirement;
- 1.43.2 Does not involve significant changes to existing monitoring, reporting, or recordkeeping requirements in the permit;
- 1.43.3 Does not require or change a case-by-case determination of (1) an emission limitation or other standard, (2) a source-specific determination for temporary sources of ambient impacts, or (3) a visibility or increment analysis;
- 1.43.4 Does not seek to establish or change a permit term or condition for which there is no corresponding applicable requirement and that the source has assumed to avoid an applicable requirement to which the source would otherwise be subject. The terms and conditions include:
- 1.43.4.1 A federally enforceable emission cap assumed to avoid classification as a modification in a provision of the SIP, and
- 1.43.4.2 An alternate emissions limit approved pursuant to Section 112(i)(5) of the Act.
- 1.43.5 Is not a modification in the regulations promulgated by the District and does not constitute a modification under any provision of the Title I of the Act; and
- 1.43.6 Is not required to be processed as significant permit revisions.
- 1.44 "Minor source" means a stationary source that is not subject to Regulations 2.16 or 2.17.
- 1.45 "Modification", except as specified in another regulation for use in that regulation, means any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, an affected facility that increases the amount of any air pollutant (to which an emission standard applies) emitted by that affected facility or that results in the emission of any air pollutant (to which an emission standard applies) not previously emitted, except that:
- 1.45.1 Routine maintenance, repair, and replacement shall not be considered a physical change, and
- 1.45.2 A change in the method of operation, unless previously limited by permit conditions, shall not include:

- 1.45.2.1 An increase in the production rate, if the increase does not exceed the operating design capacity of the affected facility or of the air pollution control equipment installed on the affected facility,
- 1.45.2.2 An increase in the hours of operation when the increase does not result in a violation of any applicable emission standards,
- 1.45.2.3 Use of an alternative fuel or raw material if, prior to the date any standard under this regulation becomes applicable to that affected facility, the affected facility is designed to accommodate the alternative use,
- 1.45.2.4 Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by reason of an order, rule, or natural gas curtailment plan approved by the District, or
- 1.45.2.5 A change in ownership of the stationary source.
- 1.46 "New affected facility" means any affected facility the construction, modification, or reconstruction of which is commenced on or after the effective date of an applicable emission standard.
- 1.47 "Nitrogen oxides" means all oxides of nitrogen, except nitrous oxide, as measured by test methods specified by the District.
- 1.48 "Odor" means the property of an air contaminant that can be detected by the sense of smell.
- 1.49 "Opacity" means the degree to which emissions reduce the transmission of light and obscure the view of an object in the background.
- 1.50 "Open burning" means the burning of any matter in such a manner that the products of combustion resulting from the burning are emitted directly into the outside air without passing through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening.
- 1.51 "Organic compound" or "organic material" means a chemical compound of carbon that has the same meaning as "volatile organic compound."
- 1.52 "Outside air" or "open air" means the air outside of buildings and structures.
- 1.53 "Owner or Operator" means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises one or more affected facilities.
- 1.54 "Particulate asbestos material" means finely divided particles of asbestos material.
- 1.55 "Particulate matter" means any material, except uncombined water, that exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or a solid.
- 1.56 "PM10" means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers as measured by a reference method based on 40 CFR Part 50 Appendix J and designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53, or by an equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53.
- 1.57 "PM2.5" means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers as measured by a reference method based on 40 CFR Part 50 Appendix L and designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53, or by an equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53.
- 1.58 "Person" means any individual, firm, co-partnership, joint venture, association, corporation, social club, fraternal organization, estate, trust, receiver, syndicate, county, city, municipality, district (for air pollution control or other purpose), or other political subdivision, or any group or combination acting as a unit, and the plural as well as the singular unit.
- 1.59 "Pollution prevention" (P2) means the use of materials, processes, or practices that reduce or eliminate the creation of pollutants or wastes by the process. Pollution

- prevention includes practices that reduce the use of hazardous and nonhazardous materials, energy, water, or other resources as well as practices that protect natural resources through conservation or more efficient use.
- 1.60 "Potential hazardous emissions" means an air pollutant, exclusive of pollutants regulated under the Act Section 112(b), 42 USC 7412(b), to which no ambient air quality standard is applicable and that, in the judgment of the District, may cause, or contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness.
- 1.61 "Potential to emit" (PTE) means the maximum capacity of a stationary source or an affected facility to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the stationary source or affected facility to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on the hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is federally enforceable. Secondary emissions do not count in determining the potential to emit of a stationary source or affected facility.
- 1.62 "Preventable upset condition" means the sudden failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment or of a process to operate in a normal or usual manner that causes, or is likely to cause, emissions that exceed an applicable emission standard that results entirely or in part from poor maintenance, careless operation, or any other preventable upset condition or equipment breakdown.
- 1.63 "Process" means an action or operation, or a series of actions or operations, from which the emission of an air contaminant may originate. Examples of a "process" include any of the following:
- 1.63.1 The physical change of a material,
 - 1.63.2 The chemical change of a material,
 - 1.63.3 The combustion of a fuel, refuse, or waste material,
 - 1.63.4 The storage of a material,
 - 1.63.5 The handling of a material, and
 - 1.63.6 The use of a material.
- 1.64 "Process equipment" means all equipment, devices, and auxiliary components, including control equipment and stacks, used in a process.
- 1.65 "Reactor" means a vat or vessel that may be jacketed to permit temperature control, designed to contain chemical reactions.
- 1.66 "Reasonably available control technology" (RACT) means devices, systems, process modifications, or other apparatus or techniques, including pollution prevention approaches, that are reasonably available taking into account the necessity of imposing those controls in order to attain and maintain a national ambient air quality standard and the social, environmental, and economic impact of those controls.
- 1.67 "Reconstruction" means the replacement of process equipment for an affected facility to the extent that the fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50% of the fixed capital cost of a comparable entirely new affected facility.
- 1.68 "Reference Method" means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant as prescribed in the following EPA regulations: Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (40 CFR Part 60), National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (40 CFR Part 61), National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

for Source Categories (40 CFR Part 63), National Primary and Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards (40 CFR Part 50), and Requirements for Preparation, Adoption, and Submittal of Implementation Plans (40 CFR Part 51).

- 1.69 "Regulated air pollutant" means the following:
 - 1.69.1 Nitrogen oxides,
 - 1.69.2 Volatile organic compounds,
 - 1.69.3 A pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard has been promulgated,
 - 1.69.4 Any Class I or II substance subject to a standard promulgated under or established by the Act Title VI,
 - 1.69.5 Any pollutant that is subject to a standard promulgated under the Act Section 111,
 - 1.69.6 Any pollutant that is subject to a standard promulgated under the Act Section 112 or other requirements established under Section 112, including Sections 112(g), 112(j), and 112(r), and including the following:
 - 1.69.6.1 Any pollutant subject to requirements under Section 112(j). If EPA fails to promulgate a standard by the date established pursuant to Section 112(e), any pollutant for which a subject source would be major shall be considered to be regulated on the date 18 months after the applicable date established pursuant to Section 112(e), and
 - 1.69.6.2 Any pollutant for which the requirements of Section 112(g)(2) have been met, but only with respect to the individual source subject to Section 112(g)(2) requirements.
- 1.70 "Regulation" means a rule or order adopted by the Board pursuant to KRS Chapter 77 for the control or abatement of air contaminants within its jurisdiction or for the administration of the District.
- 1.71 "Responsible official" means one of the following:
 - 1.71.1 For a corporation: a president, vice-president, secretary, or treasurer of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or a duly authorized representative of that person if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of manufacturing, production, or operating facility applying for or subject to a permit and either:
 - 1.71.1.1 The source employs more than 250 persons or has gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25 million (in second quarter 1980 dollars), or
 - 1.71.1.2 The delegation of authority to the representative is approved by the District;
 - 1.71.2 For a partnership or sole proprietorship, a general partner or the proprietor, respectively;
 - 1.71.3 For a municipal, state, federal, or other public agency, either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official, or designee. For this regulation, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes the chief executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., a Regional Administrator of EPA).
- 1.72 "Run" means the net period of time during which an emission sample is collected. Unless otherwise specified, a run may be either intermittent or continuous within the limits of good engineering practice.
- 1.73 "Significant permit revision" means a revision to a permit that:
 - 1.73.1 Does not qualify as minor permit revision or as administrative revision;

- 1.73.2 Includes any significant changes to or relaxation of existing monitoring, reporting, or recordkeeping permit terms or conditions;
- 1.73.3 Establishes new requirements; or
- 1.73.4 Causes emissions of any air pollutant to exceed the allowable limit specified in the permit.
- 1.74 "Sludge" means solid or semi-solid material produced by a treatment plant that processes municipal or industrial waste waters.
- 1.75 "Sludge dryer" means a device used to reduce the moisture content of a sludge by heating to temperatures above 65°C directly with combustion gases.
- 1.76 "Stack or chimney" means a flue, conduit, or duct arranged to conduct a gas stream to the outside air.
- 1.77 "Standard conditions" means:
 - 1.77.1 For source measurements, 20°C and a pressure of 760 mm Hg, and
 - 1.77.2 For the purpose of air quality determinations, 25°C and a reference pressure of 760 mm Hg.
- 1.78 "Stationary source" means all of the air pollutant-emitting activities, including all processes and process equipment that are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties and are under the control of the same person or persons under common control. A property shall be considered contiguous if separated by only a public thoroughfare, stream, or other right-of-way. If a transmission and fuel delivery right-of-way or a strip of land that serves no other principal purpose than as a transportation or materials handling link connecting two or more otherwise separate stationary sources, then the connected stationary sources shall be considered as separate stationary sources.
- 1.79 "Startup" means the setting in operation of an affected facility for any purpose.
- 1.80 "Trivial activities" means any activity that is considered inconsequential, as determined by the District. The District will maintain a list of trivial activities. This list shall be made available to the public upon request.
- 1.81 "Twelve month rolling period" or "12-month rolling period" means a period of twelve consecutive months determined on a rolling basis with a new 12-month period beginning on the first day of each calendar month.
- 1.82 "Upset condition" means the sudden failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment or of a process to operate in a normal or usual manner that causes, or is likely to cause, emissions that exceed an applicable emission standard and that results entirely or in part from either a malfunction or a preventable upset condition.
- 1.83 "Uncombined water" means water that is either in a gaseous, liquid, or solid state and that is not bound to a compound by internal molecular forces.
- 1.84 "Volatile organic compound" (VOC) means any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, that participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions. The following organic compounds have been determined by the EPA to have negligible photochemical reactivity and are also excluded:
 - 1.84.1 Methane,
 - 1.84.2 Ethane,
 - 1.84.3 Methylene chloride (dichloromethane),
 - 1.84.4 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform),
 - 1.84.5 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113),

- 1.84.6 Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11),
- 1.84.7 Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12),
- 1.84.8 Chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22),
- 1.84.9 Trifluoromethane (HFC-23),
- 1.84.10 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114),
- 1.84.11 Chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115),
- 1.84.12 1,1,1-trifluoro-2,2-dichloroethane (HCFC-123),
- 1.84.13 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a),
- 1.84.14 1,1-dichloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b),
- 1.84.15 1-chloro-1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b),
- 1.84.16 2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124),
- 1.84.17 Pentafluoroethane (HFC-125),
- 1.84.18 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134),
- 1.84.19 1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a),
- 1.84.20 1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a),
- 1.84.21 Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF),
- 1.84.22 Cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes,
- 1.84.23 Acetone,
- 1.84.24 Perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene),
- 1.84.25 3,3-dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225ca),
- 1.84.26 1,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225cb),
- 1.84.27 1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,5-decafluoropentane (HFC-43-10mee),
- 1.84.28 Difluoromethane (HFC-32),
- 1.84.29 Ethylfluoride (HFC-161),
- 1.84.30 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236fa),
- 1.84.31 1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ca),
- 1.84.32 1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ea),
- 1.84.33 1,1,1,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245eb),
- 1.84.34 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245fa),
- 1.84.35 1,1,1,2,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236ea),
- 1.84.36 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluorobutane (HFC-365mfc),
- 1.84.37 Chlorofluoromethane (HCFC-31),
- 1.84.38 1-chloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-151a),
- 1.84.39 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123a),
- 1.84.40 1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-nonafluoro-4-methoxy-butane (C4F9OCH3) or HFE-7100,
- 1.84.41 2-(difluoromethoxymethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane[(CF3)2CFCF2OCH3],
- 1.84.42 1-ethoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-nonafluorobutane (C4F9OC2H5) or HFE-7200,
- 1.84.43 2-(ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane [(CF3)2CFCF2OC2H5],
- 1.84.44 Perfluorocarbon compounds that fall into the following classes:
 - 1.84.44.1 Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes,
 - 1.84.44.2 Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations,
 - 1.84.44.3 Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations, and
 - 1.84.44.4 Sulfur-containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine,
- 1.84.45 Methyl acetate,

[If adopted, this version would amend the May 2013 version of Regulation 1.02]

- 1.84.46 1,1,1,2,2,3,3-heptafluoro-3-methoxy-propane (HFE-7000) or (n-C3F7OCH3),
- 1.84.47 3-ethoxy-1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-dodecafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl) hexane (HFE-7500),
- 1.84.48 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane (HFC 227ea),
- 1.84.49 Methyl formate HCOOCH₃,
- 1.84.50 t-butyl acetate, ~~for purposes of VOC emissions limitations or VOC content requirements, but is not excluded for purposes of all recordkeeping, emissions reporting, photochemical dispersion modeling, and inventory requirements that apply to VOC and shall be uniquely identified in emission reports,~~
- 1.84.51 1,1,1,2,2,3,4,5,5,5-decafluoro-3-methoxy-4-trifluoromethyl-pentane (HFE-7300) or C₂F₅CF(OCH₃)CF(CF₃)₂
- 1.84.52 Dimethyl carbonate, ~~and~~
- 1.84.53 Propylene carbonate, ~~:-~~
- 1.84.54 HFE-347pcf2
- 1.85 "Welfare," when referring to effects on welfare, includes, but is not limited to, effects on soils, water, crops, vegetation, man-made materials, animals, wildlife, weather, visibility, and climate, damage to and deterioration of property, and hazards to transportation, as well as effects on economic values and on personal comfort and well-being, whether caused by transformation, conversion, or combination with other air pollutants.
- 1.86 "Year" means a calendar year.

Adopted v1/4-19-72, effective 4-19-72; amended v2/6-13-79, v3/11-16-83, v4/4-20-88, v5/5-15-91, v6/3-17-93, v7/6-16-93, v8/9-25-96, v9/11-19-97, v10/12-19-01, v11/6-21-05, effective 7-1-05; v12/6-15-11; v13/5-15-13, v14/ - -.

Appendix A to Regulation 1.02 Insignificant Activities

1. Indirect heat exchangers, except furnaces that combust waste oil regardless of size, of the following types:
 - 1.1 Those less than 10 million BTU/hr capacity using distillate oil, propane, butane, LPG, or natural gas as fuel, or
 - 1.2 Those used solely for heating residential buildings not exceeding four dwelling units.
2. Internal combustion engines, whether fixed or mobile, and vehicles used for transport of passengers or freight, except as may be provided for in subsequent regulations;
3. An affected facility that is not subject to a federally enforceable requirement, other than a generally applicable requirement and does not involve the incineration of medical waste. The following facilities are included in this category:
 - 3.1 Presses used exclusively for extruding metals, minerals, or wood,
 - 3.2 Dry cleaners for which there is no emission, performance, or other standard,
 - 3.3 Lint traps used in conjunction with commercial laundry and dry cleaners,
 - 3.4 Brazing, soldering or welding equipment,
 - 3.5 Equipment commonly used in wood-working operations, except for conveying, hogging or burning of sawdust or wood waste,
 - 3.6 Foundry core-making equipment to which no heat is applied and for which there is no emission standard,
 - 3.7 Ovens used exclusively for curing potting materials or castings made with epoxy resins,
 - 3.8 Equipment used for compression or injection molding of plastics,
 - 3.9 Containers, reservoirs, or tanks used exclusively for:
 - 3.9.1 Dipping operations for coating objects with oils, waxes, or greases and where no organic solvents, diluents, or thinners are used, or
 - 3.9.2 Storage of lubricating oils or fuel oils with a vapor pressure of less than 10 mm Hg at conditions of 20 oC and 760 mm of Hg,
 - 3.10 Emergency relief vents, stacks and ventilating systems,
 - 3.11 Laboratory ventilating and exhausting systems which are not used for radioactive air contaminants,
 - 3.12 Process, exhaust or ventilating systems in bakeries or eating establishments preparing food for human consumption,
 - 3.13 Blast cleaning equipment using a suspension of abrasives in water,
 - 3.14 Equipment used exclusively for heat treating, soaking, case hardening or surface conditioning of metal objects such as carbonizing, cyaniding, nitriding, carbonitriding, siliconizing, or diffusion treating when natural gas or LP gas is used as fuel,
 - 3.15 Equipment used for washing or drying products fabricated from metal or glass provided no volatile organic materials are used in the process and no oil or solid fuel is burned,
 - 3.16 Equipment, machines, devices, or contrivances built or installed to be used at a domestic residence for domestic use,
 - 3.17 Porcelain enameling furnaces, porcelain enameling drying ovens, vitreous enameling furnaces or vitreous enameling drying ovens,
 - 3.18 Crucible or pot furnaces with a brim full capacity of less than 450 cubic inches of any molten metal,

- 3.19 Facilities using only peanut oil, sunflower oil, cottonseed oil or canola oil,
- 3.20 Soil or ground water contamination remediation projects that are entirely passive or entail the total removal of the contaminated substrate for disposal in a certified landfill. Remediation systems that actively vent to the atmosphere by pumps or fans are not exempt,
- 3.21 Dust or particulate collectors that are located in-doors, vent directly indoors into the work space, collect no more than one ton of material per year and do not collect materials listed in Regulation 5.11, 5.12 or 5.14,
- 3.22 Cold solvent parts cleaners that are equipped with a functional secondary reservoir into which the solvent drains during use,
- 3.23 Portable diesel or gasoline storage tanks with a maximum capacity of less than 500 gallons. Portability is defined as being in one location less than one year,
- 3.24 Storage vessels for VOCs with a maximum capacity of 250 gallons or less,
- 3.25 Diesel or fuel oil storage tanks that are not used for distribution, sale or resale, and that have less than two times the capacity of the vessel in annual turnover of the fluid contained,
- 3.26 All pressurized VOC storage vessels, and
- 3.27 Research and Development (R&D) facilities.